

# Petrograd Reported in Flames, Populace in Revolt; Allies Cut Austria's Army of a Million to 15,000; Hines Asks \$1,200,000,000 More to Run Railroads

**Director Asserts the Deficit for Roads April 30 Amounted to \$486,000,000**

**Quarter Billion Last 4 Months**

**Puts Blame on Hard 1917-18 Winter and Trade Depression**

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, today asked Congress to appropriate \$1,200,000,000 in addition to the \$500,000,000 already provided to meet deficits and to continue government operation of the American railroads. More may be asked later if the deficit continues to grow.

The loss to the government on account of the railroads up to April 30, Mr. Hines's figures showed, was \$486,000,000. The Director General made no predictions as to future profits or losses, but said he believed it expedient to defer consideration of a raise in rates until the present transitional period had passed. He asked for \$225,000,000 to be used as additional working capital to meet business obligations promptly.

The Director General's financial statement showed that the operating deficit for 1918 was \$236,184,940. The deficit for the first four months of 1919 was \$258,000,000.

**Gives Causes of Deficits**

The 1918 deficit was due, the Director General said, to the severity of the winter and the fact that the 25 per cent increase in rates was in effect only a little over six months, while expenses rose steadily throughout the year. The holdover war prices for materials, added to the unprecedented falling off in freight traffic after the signing of the armistice, accounted for the deficit for the first four months of 1919, he said.

The Director General's accounting of the requirements for which the \$1,200,000,000 appropriation is needed follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR 1918	
Amount required to defray operating deficit, the difference between the standard rental payable to the railroad companies and the net operating income for the year 1918	\$236,184,940
Net cost of current assets available for the immediate requirements of the railroads	201,938,108
Improvements on inland waterways	2,641,888
Amount of additions and betterments required for account of railroad companies to their current requirements	100,000,000
Amount of additions and betterments required for account of the government to the railroads for the year 1918	353,653,455
Amount during 1918 to railroad companies not immediately payable	48,453,929
Total requirements for 1918	\$941,802,438
Less amount heretofore appropriated	500,000,000
Balance required for 1918	\$441,802,438
ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS FOR 1919	
For amount of additions and betterments required for account of the government to the railroads	\$258,000,000
For amount of additions and betterments required for account of the railroads to the government	11,700,000
For amount of additions and betterments required for account of the government to the railroads	20,000,000
For amount of additions and betterments required for account of the railroads to the government	250,000,000
Total estimated requirements for 1919	\$539,700,000
Grand total for 1918 and 1919	\$1,200,000,000

**Blames Severe Winter**

The operating deficit of \$236,184,940 for the year 1918, the Director General said, was largely due to two factors: the severity of the winter of 1918 was unprecedented in its severity and its costly effect on railroad operations, and, second, the increases in passenger and freight rates, averaging about 25 per cent, were in effect for only a few months in excess of six months, while increased expenses, due to war conditions, were effective on an as-basis scale throughout the twelve months.

The operating deficit of approximately \$250,000,000 for the first four months of 1919 is due in part to cumulative high levels of costs brought about by the war for labor and materials and in part to the sudden and unexpected falling off of business, result of the cessation of war activities, the drop in the demand for fuel and other basic commodities and the general state of hesitancy due to transition from war conditions to peace conditions.

**Rate Increases Deferred**

The fact that the present period is transitional and apparently on the eve of important changes has made it expedient to defer until the matter can be properly measured the consideration of rate increases.

## The Pinsk Massacre

**First complete account of the killing of 37 Jews without trial in the New Polish Republic** . . . . . Page 12

AN ECONOMIC RIDDLE.

Thousands of soldiers want jobs. Thousands of jobs want men. What is the answer? READ IT IN TOMORROW'S TRIBUNE.

## Never Ending War on Drys Is Declared

**Mass Meeting Attended by 4,000 at Garden Declares People Must Elect "Wet" Congress**

A mass meeting of protest against prohibition, called at Madison Square Garden last night by the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, seemed to be in danger of complete disintegration half an hour after it started.

The meeting opened at 8:30 with four or five thousand persons, most of them men, in the auditorium. Many of them were shunted into the galleries as soon as they got inside the building, despite the fact that some of those so directed came provided with tickets. About 9 o'clock, while an army officer was speaking, the exodus began.

**Couldn't Hear Speakers**

Arthur James Seavey, director of the association under whose auspices the meeting was held, said that the exodus was caused by an announcement that smoking would not be permitted. Some thought that those who went out did so because they didn't like their seats and couldn't hear the speakers.

Anyhow, by 9 o'clock nearly a third of the audience was on its feet, shuffling for the exits. Fifteen minutes later the exits on Madison Avenue were jammed by people abandoning the meeting. They were unmoved by the hoarse shouts of "Deserters! Deserters!" which proceeded from a fanned-shirt man in the lobby as regularly and vociferously as the exhaust from an engine. A man in a sailor's uniform struggling to hold a place in the centre of the outward bound crowd current while he said "No Beer, No Work" placards didn't seem to be doing much business.

Notwithstanding the inauspicious beginning the meeting proceeded with the programme mapped out for it. Representatives of unions numbering in the hundreds of the hundreds of thousands were present; there were delegations from cities, clubs and civic and national organizations.

**People Robbed of Liberty**

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, in a republic of free men the majority must rule if the republic shall endure; and

"Whereas, a tyrannical minority, a mere handful of professional agitators in a population of 100,000,000, has caused to be enacted upon the Constitution of the United States an amendment which practically nullifies the first ten amendments to the Constitution and which robs the people of this republic of a liberty supposed to have been forever safeguarded and guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land; and

"Whereas, if one right and one liberty can be taken away by Constitutional amendment, there is nothing to prevent others being taken away by the same method; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of

**When you leave town this summer—**

have The Tribune follow you to your vacation home. Phone Beekman 3000, or write to Subscription Dept., New York Tribune, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

## Governor Tells Women Night Law Will Stand

**Neither Arguments Nor Tears Move Him to Promise Change in Act That Limits Consecutive Work**

"Is your excellency going to say that women cannot work on the stage after 10 o'clock at night?" asked Miss Amy Wrenn, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Women's League for Equal Opportunity, at the protest meeting before Governor Smith at the City Hall yesterday on the Lockwood-Caulfield bill limiting hours of work for women on transportation lines.

"There has been no attempt to regulate the hours of labor of professional women," replied the Governor. "But the time may come when that may be done. And if some medical authority certifies that it ought to be done, I'll sign the bill."

"Don't you think the work of chorus girls is more strenuous than that of the women whom you have heard here today?" continued Miss Wrenn.

"Please confine yourself to the case at hand," said the Governor.

**Fixed Policy, Said Governor**

This dialogue occurred after nearly a dozen women had been heard in protest against the bill, which prohibits the employment of women before 6 in the morning and after 10 at night and for more than nine consecutive hours. It was provoked by the declaration of the Governor that he was emphatically in favor of legislation regulating the hours of work of women; that it was the fixed policy of the state, and that it had been determined after competent medical authorities had testified that work at night was injurious to women.

Apart from the fear that cabarets and theatres may have casts composed entirely of men, the meeting developed that:

1. The Governor will not call an extra session of the Legislature to repeal the law.
2. The State Industrial Commission will interpret the law liberally, so as to prevent unnecessary hardships being inflicted on women employed on transportation lines.

**200 Women Present**

The meeting, which filled the Board of Estimate room, started a little after 4 o'clock. More than two hundred women, most of them in uniform, had been waiting nearly an hour for the Governor and John Mitchell, State Industrial Commissioner, to arrive. When he arrived all stood up and applauded vigorously until the Governor rose and bowed his thanks.

All the speakers told their stories forcefully. One of them, who spoke with the soft accent of the West of Ireland, had most of the women in tears. She was Mrs. Anastasia Maloney, whose frail body was accentuated by the trim conductor's uniform and the close fitting man's cap with the nickel number and plate.

"This is a bad law, your worship," began Mrs. Maloney, her blue eyes sparkling. "I was left by my husband three years ago. I had three little children. And I went out washing. But I could not make enough to keep us all together. So I had to put them in a home—in the Home of Our Lady of the Guardian Angels."

**Hired Woman to Help**

"Then the war came on, and I got a job on the cars. I made good money, \$28 a week. So I took my children out, and I've been supporting them. And I was able to hire a woman for \$12 a month to take care of them. And we were all so happy until this law was passed. The rich are not treating the poor right to pass a law like this. Now I can only make \$17 a day. That's all any of us can make. I don't want."

Mrs. Maloney paused to take a deep breath. Then she continued, her voice breaking:

"I don't want to put those little kids in a home. You'd ought to see

**Bolsheviki Said To Be Blowing Up Their Munitions as Foes Approach**

**City Is Menaced From All Sides**

**Red Officials Are Preparing to Flee, Is Omsk Report**

Fires and explosions in and about Petrograd indicate the Bolsheviki are destroying their munitions in the former Russian capital in anticipation of the early capture of the city by anti-Bolshevik forces. There also are indications that the population of Petrograd has risen against Lenin's government, the sound of machine gun fire being audible from outside the city. Allied forces on the Murmansk front, aided by American railroad troops, are pressing southward toward Petrograd, despite the fact that the retreating Reds are destroying bridges and roads. American motor launches are expected soon to be in Lake Onega, which is connected by a system of waterways with Petrograd. Bolsheviki commissaries are making ready to flee from Russia, according to Omsk dispatches. In the Volga River region the peasants are preparing to rise against the Reds and are arming all males between eighteen and fifty years of age. Other reports from the territory menaced by Admiral Kolchak suggest the rapid disintegration of the rule of the Reds.

Bolshevik newspapers are warning the people that Admiral Kolchak's advance, which has Moscow for its immediate objective, cannot be stopped. Reports persist that the Bolsheviki are preparing to evacuate Moscow.

**Reds Preparing To Quit Moscow**

**Bolshevik Attacks on Archangel Front Subside; Kolchak Advances**

LONDON, May 24 (By The Associated Press).—Great fires and loud explosions have occurred in and around Petrograd, according to reports forwarded to "The Daily Mail's" correspondent at Helsingfors under date of Thursday. It is believed the Bolsheviki, pressed by the Estonian advance, are destroying the munitions in Petrograd.

Machine gun firing also has been heard in Petrograd, and it is reported the population has risen against the Bolsheviki.

A great change has come over the situation in Russia through the successes of the various anti-Bolshevik forces. It is reported the Bolsheviki are preparing to evacuate Moscow, their capital, while official and unofficial news of the last few days shows Petrograd is closely threatened by the advance of the Finns and the Estonians on either side of the Gulf of Finland and by that of General Maynard in the region of Lake Onega.

Bolshevik attacks on the Archangel front have ceased. In addition the Bolsheviki apparently have been unable to check the advance of Admiral Kolchak's forces west of the Urals.

"The Daily Telegraph" says the British and Allied policy of helping the Russian opponents of the Bolsheviki to help themselves remains in force. It adds the situation to-day is that the movement led by Kolchak is in a fair way to stamp out Bolshevism.

Admiral Kolchak, it is said, is being assisted by British non-combatant troops commanded by Colonel John Ward, a Laborite and Socialist.

**Red Army Breaks Up Under Defeat**

**Newly Mobilized Troops Are Deserting; Fights in Ranks Reported**

OMSK, May 24.—Reports received by the general staff of the Siberian army indicate disintegration of the



## Truce Kept Foe From Dose of Deadliest Gas

**"Lewisite," Strongest Poison Known, Invented by U. S. Army Captain to Annihilate the Enemy**

WASHINGTON, May 24 (By The Associated Press).—Guarded night and day and far out of human reach on a pedestal at the Interior Department Exposition here, is a tiny vial. It contains a specimen of the deadliest poison ever known. It is "Lewisite," product of an American scientist. It is what Germany escaped by signing the armistice before all the resources of the United States were turned upon her.

Ten airplanes carrying "Lewisite" would have wiped out every vestige of life—human, animal and vegetable—in Berlin. A single day's output would snuff out the four million lives on Manhattan Island. A single drop poured in the palm of the hand would penetrate to the blood, reach the heart and kill the victim in great agony.

What was coming to Germany may be imagined by the fact that when the armistice was signed it was being manufactured at the rate of ten tons a day. Three thousand tons of this most terrible instrument ever conceived for killing would have been ready for business on the American front in France on March 1.

"Lewisite" is another of the big secrets of the war just leaking out. It was developed in the Bureau of Mines by Professor W. Lee Lewis, of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., who took a commission as a captain in the army. It was manufactured in a specially built plant near Cleveland called the "Mouse Trap," because every workman who entered the stockade agreed not to leave the eleven-acre space until the war was won.

This, of course, was to protect the secret. Work on the plant was started eighteen days after the Bureau of Mines had completed its experiments. The other preparations to bring the gas into the war went forward with like speed, but the armistice prevented the Germans from ever experiencing a full realization of what they had begun when they turned their primitive gases on the Canadians in Flanders in the early days of the war.

Experts are certain no one will want to steal the sample. Everybody at the exposition showing what Secretary Lane's department did and is doing keeps as far away from it as possible.

## Wilson Warns U. S. May Refuse to Rule Turks

PARIS, May 24 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson has informed the council of four, it was reported, that the other members of the council should be prepared for the United States not to take a mandate for Constantinople or any part of Turkey, as a precaution in case Congress does not approve of a Turkish mandate.

The reported stand of the President has started two movements with relation to the Turkish problem. The first is to place Constantinople under an international commission in which all the great powers would have a voice. The second is based on the assumption that if the rivalries among the great powers make it inexpedient for Great Britain, France or Italy to take the mandate to in-trust it to Greece.

## Burleson Out Soon, New Yorkers Told

**Will Be New Postmaster General, Tumulty Is Quoted as Promising**

According to members of a delegation of New York farmers who on Monday last called on Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty at the White House, Postmaster General Burleson's tenure of office will end shortly after President Wilson's return from Paris.

Senators Wadsworth and Calder, all of the upstate Republican Representatives, S. J. Lowell, of the New York State Grange, and a delegation from farmer organizations called on Postmaster Burleson to protest against the breakdown of the rural free delivery system in the country districts of this state. After the call on Mr. Burleson, who made glowing promises, some of the farmers went to the White House and laid their grievances before Secretary Tumulty.

"Instead of defending Mr. Burleson, Mr. Tumulty sided with the farmers," said one of the delegates yesterday at the Republican Club. "Secretary Tumulty said he had no doubt the charges against the Postoffice Department were true in the main. He said Postmaster Burleson's administration had done more to discredit President Wilson than any other thing. He intimated that as soon as President Wilson returned Mr. Burleson would be asked to retire."

## Turkey Wiped Out as Empire By Peace Plan

**Territory Will Be Carved Into Five or Six Portions, Each To Be Administered by Allied Nation**

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, May 24.—After the arduous labors of various commissions and the council of four, extending over many weeks, the fate of Turkey is now virtually decided, with the exception of possible American mandates. The empire will be carved into five, and possibly six, parts, depending on whether the Americans administer any. No part will remain independent.

Thus, the Turkish Empire will be totally destroyed as a sovereign state. Mesopotamia and Palestine will pass under British rule; Syria under the French; the Asia Minor coast, where the population is predominantly Greek, under Greece. Armenia's future is indefinite, for Italy may trade off her claims for other considerations.

President Wilson is again going against the experts on the Near East. He recently showed an inclination to accept the British proposal to permit the Sultan to remain in Constantinople, Professor Westerman and other American experts advising that the Sultan be put off to Brusa or Konia.

The difficulty of settling the Constantinople regions has been largely due to the inability of the President to pledge America to a mandate, but a new idea offered to-day may solve the difficult problem according to what has always been understood to be the desire of the President and Colonel House—that America control the famous straits and the capital for the benefit of European peace and the interests of the Near Eastern peoples.

The new proposal is that an American governor general and American administrators be appointed immediately, to be responsible directly to the league of nations, thus requiring no mandate, the Senate being left free to assume a mandate later. The American delegation is considering also Mr. Morgenthau's plan.

**Entire Navy Must Be Surrendered as Well as Military Stores and Plants**

**Big Economic Curb Planned**

**Plenary Session to Consider Austrian Terms on Tuesday**

**Hindenburg Asks Swiss To Give Him a Haven**

GENEVA, May 24 (By The Associated Press).—Field Marshal von Hindenburg formally appealed to the Swiss government yesterday asking permission to reside in Switzerland as a simple citizen. The field marshal, who recently bought a villa on the shores of Lake Constance, added that he had had only fourteen days' holiday since the war began.

The Swiss authorities are somewhat embarrassed, as it is known that von Hindenburg is a monarchist and also an intriguer and may use this neutral country as a nucleus for further intrigues. It is learned, however, that when sufficient guarantees are given, permission for his residence will be granted. In the meantime, the Germans continue their anti-Allied propaganda in Switzerland.

PARIS, May 24 (By The Associated Press).—The council of four to-day considered the military terms of the Austrian treaty as framed by Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the Allied armies; General Diaz, supreme commander of the Italian army, and other military leaders. Austria's formidable army of upward of a million men, which was second only to that of Germany, is reduced by treaty to 15,000 men; virtually all military supplies would be surrendered or destroyed and further military production abolished.

The naval terms are similarly sweeping, all warships being surrendered and Austria's position as a naval power terminated.

The council also considered the economic terms to be enforced against Austria, calling in experts on various subjects.

It was announced to-night that the Austrian treaty would be considered at a plenary session next Tuesday and would be laid before the Austrian delegation probably on Wednesday.

The American delegation has prepared a memorandum showing the status of affairs before the peace conference on the conclusion of the Austrian treaty.

This discloses that a formidable amount of business is to be transacted besides the Turkish and Bulgarian treaties, covering the whole range of interrelated subjects. The memorandum runs through many pages, with scores of headings. It leaves no doubt that the conference will continue for a considerable time after the treaties have been signed and President Wilson has left, it being expected that the other American members will remain to consider matters still requiring attention.

**Brockdorff Back In Paris, Smiling**

**Count and Co-Envoys Return From Spa in a Happy Mood**

VERSAILLES, May 24.—(By Associated Press).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and the other members of the German peace delegation who went to Spa on Thursday, returned here this morning, with the exception of Dr. Theodor Melchior, the financial expert. All the members of the party were smiling and seemed in good spirits.

The delegation alighted from the train at the Noisy-le-Roi station and took automobiles then to Versailles. Dr. Melchior will return to-morrow with the members of the German financial commission.

**Conferred With Chancellor**

At Spa, the German delegates conferred with Chancellor Scheideemann, Matthias Erzberger, Bernhard Dernburg and Count von Bernstorff. In the evening, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau departed for Versailles and the members of the German government started for Berlin.

The indications thus far are that the Allied and associated powers are not yielding any material points in the